

Spy Caught on Dutch Liner; 21 Detained

Naturalized American Brought In Code Message on Nieuw Amsterdam

Round-Up of Agents Here Will Result

Agriculture Experts Analyzing Plant Bulb Cargo for Poison Pollen

Under grueling questioning that lasted several hours on board the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam in Hoboken yesterday one German spy broke down and confessed his guilt and seventeen men and four women were ordered detained on the boat. Intelligence men from the army, navy, Department of Justice and Immigration service took part in the investigation.

The spy is a naturalized American of German parentage. The antecedents of the twenty-one persons ordered detained had not been completely ascertained last night, but presumably all were American either by birth or adoption.

Had Code Messages

The spy was caught trying to smuggle ashore a dozen or more sheets of German code messages sent from German military and naval authorities to agents in this country, and after protesting for an hour that they were innocent price lists of commercial goods he was cornered and forced to confess that the figures and letters were German governmental information, destined for its agents in this country.

The man was not spared. He was put through the "third degree," and in desperation admitted that he had brought the code information to this country on instructions from Berlin and had been paid several thousand Dutch guilders to carry out his commission.

It was not revealed how this German-American had concealed his code information, but it is said that he was taken from under his collar when he was stripped of his clothing among other suspected persons who were detained on board the vessel over night.

The fact that the code was concealed was a strong indication that the figures and letters were not commercial price lists, and this in itself caused the intelligence men to put the spy through the severest of tests.

It is said that he protested for a long while that he feared rival business agents might hold him up and take from him his precious lists for trade information, but for that reason he determined to hide it where it was not likely to be discovered.

Representatives of the various intelligence departments declined to tell the nature of the code papers taken from the man, but it is said they consisted of more than a dozen sheets of finely printed numbers and letters arranged in strips, similar to the fashion in which words are listed in a dictionary.

Shields Agents Here

The newest of German spies, realizing that he was caught, made a bold stand to protect the persons for whom he was working, but his mission eventually he confessed his mission and the price that was paid to him for the hazardous enterprise, but he protested that he did not know the persons to whom he was to deliver the information.

He maintained innocence of this phase of the contract, but his inquiries are confident he had been in Germany and was working before embarking as to the person or persons to whom he was to deliver his secret information. Reports were current that through persistent interrogation on board the vessel last night a confession had been wrung from him and that the spies in this country who were expecting him would be arrested in this city and elsewhere in the United States within forty-eight hours.

Experts have already been set to work to decipher the code, and it is likely that when the work is completed there will be disclosed to the government a complete and detailed picture of Germany's latest plots to impede the United States in its efforts to prosecute the war.

Liner Waited For

Long before the Nieuw Amsterdam left Rotterdam the intelligence department of the United States gave special attention to the vessel, and in apprehending code messages in the baggage and on the persons of the vessel's passengers. The Tribune's exposé of German spy work, which was published recently from Porto Rico and intercepted at Fort Oglethorpe, aroused the interest of the various intelligence departments in the latest methods of Germany to get code information out of this country. They were prepared to look for the sort of information that was seized upon the person of the spy upon the Nieuw Amsterdam.

The line and wash drawing, teeming with code messages, that Sturzel drew for the "Puerto Rico Illustrated," and which appeared on the cover of this society weekly in a recent issue at San Juan, was taken up by the intelligence bureau and instructions were given to agents on all incoming and outgoing steamships, should be on the watch for just such matter.

The search of the baggage on the Nieuw Amsterdam was resumed at 8 a. m. yesterday and was practically completed last night at 9 o'clock.

Four Passengers Given Liberty

About 20 per cent of the first and second class passengers who were permitted to leave the pier last night to get meals and spend the night ashore did not go back to the Holland-America pier yesterday to open their trunks for examination. It is expected that they will return to-day and that the entire investigation of the vessel will have been completed to-night.

Four of the 233 storage passengers who were examined yesterday proved

As the President Tackles It

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—To delegates of the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, in session here, who called on him to-day, President Wilson said, in speaking of the war and the world's need of food:

"This is a final tackle between the things that America has always been opposed to and was organized to fight, and the things that she stands for. It is the final contest, and to lose it would set the world back, not a hundred, perhaps several hundred years in the development of human life.

"The thing cannot be exaggerated in its importance, and I know that you men are ready, as I am, to spend every ounce of energy we have got in solving this thing. If we cannot solve it in the best way, we will solve it in the next best way, and if the next best way is not available, we will solve it in the way next best to that, but we will tackle it in some way and do it as well as we can."

I. W. W. Plotted To Ruin Crops And Ships Here

Systematic Sabotage Against Pacific Coast Industries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Following the receipt of news that fifty-five persons had been indicted in California for conspiring with William D. Haywood, secretary of the I. W. W., to interfere with the prosecution of the war, officials of the Department of Justice to-night revealed that the Industrial Workers of the World had planned a wholesale destruction of industries and shipping on the Pacific Coast.

Leaders of the I. W. W. were plotting systematic sabotage, government agents discovered. This resulted in to-day's action by the Sacramento Federal Grand Jury.

The investigation was a direct result of the recent attempt to blow up the Governor's residence at Sacramento. Agents discovered a nest of plotters, whose activities extended throughout the Pacific Coast territory. In addition to blowing up factories, plotters in that section of the country had planned to foment strikes among workmen engaged in war industries, destruction of fruit trees and crops and, to a lesser extent, the destruction of ships being built in yards along the coast.

55 Are Indicted In Sacramento

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 8.—An indictment, charging fifty-five persons with conspiring with William D. Haywood, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and others, to hinder the execution of the laws of the United States in the prosecution of the war with Germany, was returned to-day by the Federal grand jury. Forty-six of the persons indicted are held in custody here. Nine others reside in or about San Francisco.

Separate indictments charge William Hood and G. F. Voetter, named in the conspiracy indictment, with illegal transportation of dynamite. These men were arrested in connection with the attempted dynamiting of Governor Stephens' home recently. Soon afterward I. W. W. headquarters were raided and before the police were through fifty-five men had been arrested.

General charges in to-day's indictments include alleged obstruction of justice, conspiracy to obstruct justice, and encouraging sabotage. Bail was fixed at from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

Frank H. Little, lynched at Butte, Mont., last year, was named, among others, as persons with whom the men indicted here had entered into conspiracy.

Frank Reilly, wanted in Chicago in connection with the I. W. W. cases, was indicted. He had been in custody here. Louis Tori, under indictment in Chicago, also was indicted here.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—William D. Haywood, with whom fifty-five men indicted at Sacramento are charged with conspiring, was indicted by a Federal grand jury some time ago and has since been held in jail here. Counsel has made application for his release on bail but a ruling has not yet been made.

Pacifists Plan Big Convention Here February 16

Pacifists, Socialists and radical labor men are planning to hold a peace convention in this city on February 16 and 17, at which delegates are to be elected to a similar conference in London at the end of the month, at which the malcontents of the Allied nations hope to be represented.

More than 10,000 invitations have been sent and three halls have been rented for the meeting here, which its sponsors consider on a plane of importance with the Madison Square Garden peace meeting of last May and the stormy session of the People's Council in Chicago in September. The organizers of the meeting have headquarters at 138 West Thirtieth Street, which is the home of the People's Council, and include the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah; Louis P. Lochner, stage manager of Henry Ford's out-of-the-trenches expedition; H. W. L. Dana, whose resignation from the Columbia faculty recently was forced by the university trustees; Charles W. Ervin, editor of "The New York Call"; Algernon Lee, head of the Rand School of Social Science; Assemblyman Abraham Shipiloff; Justice Jacob Panken; Elizabeth Freeman; Tracy D. Mygatt and Agnes Warbassee.

The halls that have been engaged are the Central Opera House, at 205 East Sixty-seventh Street; Brovoort Hall, at

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U. S. Gunfire Blows Up Big Teuton Battery

Flames Shoot High in Air as American Shell Finds Its Mark

Barrage Repels Enemy Patrols

Yankees Clean Out Nests of German Snipers; Sharpshooters Active

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 8.—The American artillery continued hammering German positions with marked success last night and to-day. A destructive fire on enemy buildings and works was maintained. A German battery position was struck by a shell from our heavy guns and caused a heavy explosion of ammunition.

A sheet of flame shot high in the air, the ground trembling, and the camouflage protection around the position was set on fire.

Just before dawn two German patrols were observed in front of our position. A barrage fire called for by the infantry in the front trenches effectively scattered and drove off the enemy.

With our machine guns we all day harassed the enemy, continuously shooting streams of bullets into working parties or wherever the enemy showed himself. The artillery duel continued all day. The enemy patrols have evidently learned a lesson, for last night, while our patrols worked freely all over No Man's Land, they were unmolested.

Americans Rout German Snipers From Their Nests

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 7.—American artillery and infantry have succeeded in cleaning out a majority of the snipers who caused considerable annoyance from the time the sector was taken over by the troops. Snipers' posts in buildings have been destroyed by knocking down the shelters over the heads of the Germans with shells. Snipers hidden in bushes or in shell holes have been routed by American sharpshooters, ending the annoyance. Night patrols have succeeded in locating some of the positions, and the Germans in them have been finished off later.

Last night a small patrol entered an advanced German trench in search of a nest of snipers. A lieutenant, a corporal and two men left the American wire and returned five hours later. They walked across No Man's Land, picking their way carefully to avoid discovery. Reaching the enemy wire, they crawled beneath it cautiously and approached the most advanced enemy trench.

The men looked down into the trench, which apparently was abandoned, but they were sure snipers were there. They dropped down noiselessly and found them.

The corporal brought back the rifle to the American lines. It is a typical German weapon, made in Berlin and in good condition.

At another point enemy snipers were discovered in a shell hole. A few well placed shots from light artillery ended their career. At another place a hail of machine gun bullets was effective.

One, two or possibly three snipers' posts are still in front of the American positions, but they are not likely to be there long.

100 Veteran Airmen Idle Through Red Tape

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 8.—Nearly one hundred American aviators experienced in French squadrons other than the Lafayette are impatiently awaiting their formal transfer to the American forces, in accordance with the agreement between the two governments. Twelve of these men have been seen at least two months' actual service at the front, were released by the French early in January on a supposition that they would soon be commissioned in the American aviation service.

Although all passed their examination and were recommended as first and second lieutenants, they have not yet received their commissions and have been compelled to wait in Paris. Aviation headquarters here are unable to give definite information regarding the time of transfer because the commissions must come from Washington.

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Americans Held in London

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Clarence Boyington and Paul Aloysius Manning, both American citizens, and William Lucas and Arthur Tilly were held without bail in the Bow Street Court to-day on a charge of attempting to cause disaffection among the civil population. It is alleged that they distributed inflammatory leaflets during a meeting of the Engineers' Society in London.

Boyington and Manning were arrested at Communist Club.

America Lost 147 on Tuscania; British Pay Them High Honor

ONLY STIRRING UP THE HORNETS' NEST



Censor Barred Hearst Eulogy In Bolo's Paper

Considered American Publisher Germanophile, Says Witness

PARIS, Feb. 8.—At to-day's session of the court martial of Bolo Pacha on the charge of treason several witnesses testified regarding the visit of the accused to the United States in 1916.

The first witness was Mme. Buzenet, who told of attending a dinner in New York in company with a French captain named Verdier and Adolph Pavent, former head of the firm of G. Amsinck & Co., and Bolo Pacha.

Lieutenant Prevost, of the French censorship department, testified that articles praising William Randolph Hearst repeatedly had been taken to Senator Humbert's paper, "Le Journal," in which Bolo Pacha had purchased an interest, by Charles F. Berthel, head of the Paris Bureau of the International News Service, who accompanied Bolo to America and introduced him to Mr. Hearst.

The lieutenant said his attention had first been called to Bolo Pacha by a eulogy of Mr. Hearst printed in "La Victoire," which also described Bolo Pacha's relations to the American press.

Lieutenant Prevost said he had been commissioned to translate several articles from the Hearst newspapers, after which the French censor had decided not to allow any further articles laudatory of Mr. Hearst to appear, because he considered him thoroughly Germanophile.

Charles Bertelli began his testimony by making a protest at the report that Colonel Voyer, president of the court martial, had said Mr. Hearst was Germanophile.

"Mr. Hearst is not and never was Germanophile," declared Bertelli. "He always has been a friend of France."

The final witness for the state was Mme. Bolo-Soumalle, the defendant's first wife. She became so faint while on the stand that the windows of the courtroom were ordered opened and the judge broke a precedent by allowing the men present to wear their hats.

Second Wife Also Testifies

Bolo Pacha was greatly affected by his first wife's testimony. Tears welled into his eyes and he cried openly as his second wife, Mme. Bolo, appeared on the stand for him.

During the cross-examination of Senator Charles Humbert, through whom Bolo purchased stock in "Le Journal," the witness became irritated at the question of Captain Mornet, the prosecutor, and shouted:

"Have me arrested. Place me in the dock and make a frontal attack on me. Do not treat me as an accused."

At this the Senator's friends in the audience cheered, while others attempted to drown the voices of the Senator's supporters. Colonel Voyer threatened to clear the courtroom.

Jellicoe Sees End Of U-Boat Menace By Next August

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, former chief of the naval staff, speaking at Hull to-day, said he was afraid "we are in for a bad time for a few months, but by late summer—about August—I believe we will be able to say the submarine menace is killed."

Hatelessness

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The "hate ruling" may be modified, although opponents in Washington doubt that it will be entirely abolished. It was issued by the Creel bureau recently as a prohibition to war speakers. "Authorized representatives of the government," so the order ran, "should not indulge in hymns of hate."

Hate hymns all over the country are bringing pressure to bear to have the order modified. To mitigate the rigor of the order, especially in its application to those sections of the country where hate hymning has been organized on an extensive basis, it has been suggested that the Committee on Public Information modify the ruling to coordinate it with the food and fuel rulings. The following tentative hate schedule has been brought to the attention of Chairman Creel in the hope that it may bring about a change in the order:

MONDAY—Modified hate day, with permission to sing moderate hate hymns of the kind typified by "When I Return, My Dear, I'll Bring Back the Kaiser's Ear."

TUESDAY, Thursday, Friday and Sunday—Hateless days.

WEDNESDAY—Full hate day, with all hate prohibitions suspended.

SATURDAY—Modified hate day. Songs permissible on this day must fall under the classification typified by "We Will Tie the Can to Potsdam."

Advocates of this schedule hold that modified hatred on Monday will supply sufficient natural heat to bring a nationwide concurrence in the continuation of Monday as a hateless day.

The Creel bureau does not deny that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the hate ruling. Resolutions are already beginning to pour into Washington by the dozens from Friday Night Hate clubs and similar hate organizations of national scope. The hate ruling will particularly inconvenience Liberty bond salesmen who have been accustomed to open services with a five-minute hate devotion.

The resolutions protesting the hate order are of a varied nature and betoken a good deal of feeling in the matter. Among the most interesting of the communications is the following, sent by the Young Men's Marching Club and Hate Choir, of Kankakee, Ill.:

You may cut us out of wheat. We'll eat squab instead of meat. And you'll never lift a cue from us at fate. We will even pass up heat. We'll get our own feet. When you rob us of our daily hymn of hate. A decision as to the possibility of modifying the hate ruling will probably be announced shortly.

U-Boats Mass In Attempt to Starve Britain

Concentrated Near Ireland; Large Ships and Transports Their Quarry

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Feb. 8.—I have the best authority for stating that the Germans are making desperate efforts now to increase their toll of English shipping in an effort to accentuate the food shortage on the British Isles. In the next two months it will be well to expect unusual submarine activity, though Secretary Baker's statement that many U-boats have been withdrawn in anticipation of this campaign is not entirely accurate.

Just for the moment the submarines have concentrated in Irish waters, as they did off the coast of France last fall. That their system of espionage is still working well is proved by the fact that they have shown uncanny knowledge about the arrival and sailing of vessels.

In Irish waters they are able to find many places where they can rest on the bottom until the arrival of a ship. When a submarine is on the bottom a depth charge is of little or no value against it.

The U-boats are now making special efforts to torpedo large ships, whether transports or cargo carriers. The Tuscania was one of the latest Allied transports that have been sunk.

The fact that she was sent down while under British escort is the cause for much regret here, but it should be understood that she was forced to travel by one of the most dangerous routes, through which the British have successfully conveyed many transports.

Although there is no cause for pessimism, there is every reason for serious thought about the future at sea. The enemy wants naturally to reduce the number of transports, but he is equally anxious to get food ships.

Sir Eric Goddeer's statement that the submarine is held must not be interpreted as meaning anything more than that the rate of destroying U-boats about equals the output. But a big hole has been made in the world's shipping, and the rate of launching neither here nor in America has been as fast as was expected. And, meanwhile, the world's production of food is far below normal.

America's coal shortage has affected the food situation here materially, and the necessity of speed in everything appertaining to the war applies to shipping with greater force than ever before.

Frequent attacks on American transports may be expected from now on, proving there is little cause for serious alarm. Above everything else, there is the necessity of speeding things up to the highest notch.

Women Went Down a Rope

The only two women on board, the correspondent's account says, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Parsons, went down a rope to a lifeboat. The former said that when their boat left the Tuscania many of the troops had been thrown out in the lowering of the next boat.

"We were immediately surrounded by men in the icy water wearing life belts," she said. "We had only two men in our boat who could manage the

Finest Eulogy of Our Men Is to Say That in Trouble They Behaved as Expected; Roster Lost With Ship

Bodies of 126 Soldiers Found

Great Military Funeral Will Be Held in London; British Think Germans Will Be Surprised at the Way This Country Takes Its First Disaster

LONDON, Feb. 8.—One hundred and forty-seven Americans lost their lives in the sinking of the transport Tuscania. The bodies of 126 American soldiers have been recovered. The total loss of life was 166.

These are the latest available figures on the Tuscania disaster as announced by the British Admiralty to-night. Of the 2,401 persons on the troop ship, 2,177 were Americans, according to the Admiralty records. Up to to-night 2,235 persons, including 113 American officers and 1,917 men, were reported saved. Among the remaining survivors are sixteen officers and 183 men of the Tuscania's crew, and six passengers.

List of Names Lost

The list of Americans on board the Tuscania went down with the ship, according to advices from an Irish port, where some of the survivors have been landed, and so it will be impossible to ascertain the names of those lost until the names of the survivors have been cabled to the War Department at Washington.

Another group of survivors, including Captain McLean and several American members of the crew, arrived to-day in Glasgow, according to advices from that city. Altogether, 148 survivors were landed on the Scottish coast. Of this number 134 belonged to the United States army. One officer and twenty-five men are remaining where they landed, the reports add, to attend to the funeral arrangements for the American dead.

Military Funerals Planned

It was announced to-day that arrangements are being made by American and British officials in London for great military funerals for the Tuscania's dead.

Both American and British officers among the survivors testified to-day to the courage of the American soldiers in the presence of death, and their perfect discipline as the vessel slowly settled beneath them in the darkness. This the British press is lavish in its praise of their behavior.

When the survivors arrived in Glasgow they were met by a throng of relatives and friends, and touching scenes were witnessed by the correspondents. The survivors, the dispatches say, were garbed in a miscellaneous assortment of clothes, which they had picked up when landed from the ship.

Captain Is Silent

Captain McLean looked well despite the great disaster, but he emphatically refused to make a statement. The engine room storekeeper said that when he found the Tuscania was likely to sink for some time he went down into his locker, rescued some cash and other trinkets and got away on a raft.

Captain McLean last month was awarded the Order of the British Empire, on the recommendation of the Board of Trade. He has been in the service of the Anchor Line for twenty years, and during the war has carried many cargoes of munitions and foodstuffs safely through the danger zone.

Reports received at the American Embassy yesterday indicated the loss of 101 lives, while the British Admiralty's estimate was 110. This discrepancy now appears to have been due to the fact that the figures supplied to the embassy evidently did not include the missing, of whom there are still many.

How Soldiers Behaved

How American soldiers behaved when they found that the boats assigned to them on the Tuscania had been smashed is told by an American officer who landed at an Irish port. The officer said that his men behaved as he had expected them to. Two full boatloads under his command assembled on the deck when the torpedo struck the liner and marched to the boats assigned them. Arriving at their station, they found that both boats had been destroyed.

The men lined up on deck at attention," said the officer, "and all preserved the utmost composure until a destroyer came alongside and transferred the men from the gradually sinking deck."

"We stood alongside until the last man was taken off, who, as might be expected, was the commander of the ship. The patients in the ship's hospital, including several cases of scarlet fever, were among the first taken off."

The correspondent of The Associated Press at an Irish port says the survivors of the Tuscania who are there were greatly relieved to hear of the safe arrival elsewhere of Major Benjamin F. Wade, of Washington, and hundreds of other American troops.

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